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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
JARRETT, SCOTT L	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
3623	

DATE MAILED: 12/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/874,262	SUGIURA, ATSUSHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Scott L. Jarrett	3623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 October 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-12,14-20,24 and 25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-12,14-20 and 24-25* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12 October 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This **Final** Office Action is responsive to Applicant's amendment filed October 12, 2005 that amended claims 1, 3-12, 14-20, canceled claims 3, 13 and 21-23 and added new claims 24-25. Currently claims 1, 3-12, 14-20 and 24-25 are pending.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's amendment filed on October 12, 2005 with respect to amended claims 1, 3-12, 14-20, canceled claims 3, 13 and 21-23 and new claims 24-25 necessitated new ground(s) of rejection.

The objection to the drawings in the previous office action is withdrawn in response to the Applicant's submission of corrected drawings.

The objection to Claims 11-12 and 21-23 in the previous office action is withdrawn in response to the Applicant's amendments to Claims 11-12 and cancellation of Claims 21-23.

The USC 101 rejection of Claims 1-23 in the previous office action is withdrawn in response to the Applicant's amendments to Claims 1, 3-12 and 14-20 and cancellation of Claims 2, 13 and 21-23.

The USC 112 rejection of Claims 1-23 in the previous office action is withdrawn in response to the Applicant's amendments to Claims 1, 3-12 and 14-20 and cancellation of Claims 2, 13 and 21-23.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed October 12, 2005 with respect to amended claims 1, 3-12, 14-20, canceled claims 3, 13 and 21-23 and new claims 24-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

It is noted that the applicant did not challenge the Official Notice(s) cited in the First Office Action therefore those statements as presented are herein after prior art. Specifically it has been established that it was old and well known in the art at the time of the invention:

- to provide/include/attach advertisements in electronic mail as part of a advertiser supported online systems (applications, products, services, etc.);

- to display schedule information, including schedule events and their associated reminders (i.e. display reminders as a message, window, text, link, etc.), utilizing a calendar format (e.g. day/month/week/year); and

- to charge (bill, invoice, etc.) advertisers for advertisements sent (viewed, accessed, etc.).

Title

4. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested: Apparatus for Sending Reminder Messages Utilizing Checklist Templates and Relative Time Differences.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 12 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loucks, Vaughn, U.S. Patent No. 6,760,412 in view of "The basics of follow through" (1996).

Regarding Claims 1 and 12 Loucks teaches a schedule event reminder system and method wherein users enter a plurality of schedule events for which they wish to be provided a reminder for and for each schedule event (record) the system creates/stores a event schedule record comprising an event reminder message (character string, text message, etc.), schedule event date/time (start, end), reminder date/time (remind time parameter) and one ore more destination addresses (Column 3, Lines 5-34; Figures 3A) and upon the arrival of the remind time the system sends one or more reminders to the

one or more destination addresses until the user has been successfully notified/reminded (Column 3, Lines 35-34; Column 7, Lines 28-64; Column 11, Lines 37-63; Column 12, Lines 16-44; Figures 4, 7, 9) .

More specifically Loucks teaches a schedule event reminder system and method comprising:

- receiving, from users, a plurality of events (to-do's, tasks, activities, events, appointments, meetings, anniversaries, holidays, etc.) and schedule information related to each event (comprising a date and time of the event and a destination address (email address, phone number, etc.; Column 3, Lines 5-34; Column 7, Lines 30-64; Column 12, Lines 1-15; Figure 7);

- generating/sending reminder messages (records, data fields, information, variables, parameters) each having a relative time difference relative to a reference date and time (e.g. time to send message from start or prior to end of an event; remind time parameter, delay time; Column 3, Lines 19-25; Column 7, Lines 39-46; Column 11, Lines 43-55Figure 7);

- using the reminder message's date and time as the reference date (Column 7, Lines 38-64; Figure 7);

- converting the relative time difference to a sending time/date (absolute, certain, scheduled, etc.) for each reminder message (record) based on the reference date and time (Column 7, Lines 30-64; Figure 7; Column 12, Lines 37-43);

- combing for each reminder message/record the sending time (absolute) and destination address to produce a combined record (e.g. creating an email reminder

based on the destination address and the time the email is to be sent; Column 3, Lines 5-34; Figures 5A-5B, 8-9);

- storing/saving (i.e. in memory) the combined (generated, merged, created, etc.) reminder message (Column 3, Lines 5-15; Column 8, Lines 7-20; Figures 3A-3B, 6); and

- sending one or more combined reminder message to the destination upon arrival or passage of the sending time (absolute) wherein the reminder messages have different relative/absolute sending times (i.e. sending multiple reminders for an event and/or sending reminders for multiple actions/items associated with an event; Column 7, Lines 30-64; Column 10, Lines 65-66; Column 11, Line 43-55; Figures 3A-3B, 4, 7, 9).

	EVENT MESSAGE 50	START TIME 52	END TIME 54	REMIND TIME 56	PRIORITY ORDER SETTINGS 58
60	MEETING WITH CLIENT X AT ONE O'CLOCK	1300 09/30/1999	1600 09/30/1999	1130 09/30/1999	NORMAL
62	PICNIC AT OAK PARK AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK	1100 10/02/1999	1300 10/02/1999	0900 10/02/1999	WEEKEND
64	GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY TODAY	0000 09/30/1999	2359 09/30/1999	0800 09/30/1999	DISPLAY ONLY

FIG. 3A

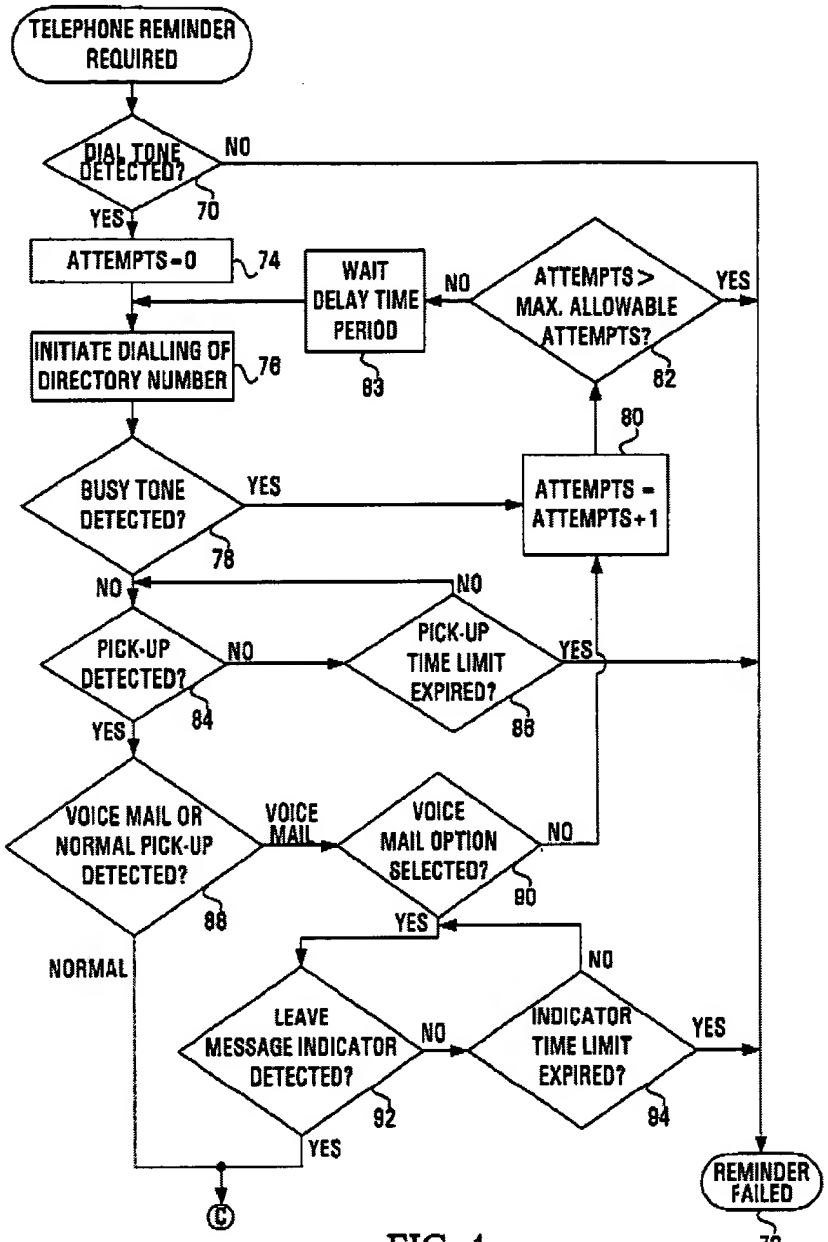
TELEPHONE REMINDER REQUIRED
DIAL TONE DETECTED?
70
NO
YES
ATTEMPTS=0
74
INITIATE DIALLING OF DIRECTORY NUMBER
76
WAIT DELAY TIME PERIOD
83
NO
ATTEMPTS > MAX. ALLOWABLE ATTEMPTS?
82
YES
80
ATTEMPTS = ATTEMPTS+1
BUSY TONE DETECTED?
78
YES
NO
NO
PICK-UP DETECTED?
84
NO
PICK-UP TIME LIMIT EXPIRED?
86
YES
YES
VOICE MAIL OR NORMAL PICK-UP DETECTED?
88
VOICE MAIL
VOICE MAIL OPTION SELECTED?
90
NO
YES
NORMAL
NO
LEAVE MESSAGE INDICATOR DETECTED?
92
NO
INDICATOR TIME LIMIT EXPIRED?
94
YES
YES
REMINDER FAILED
72
C

FIG. 4

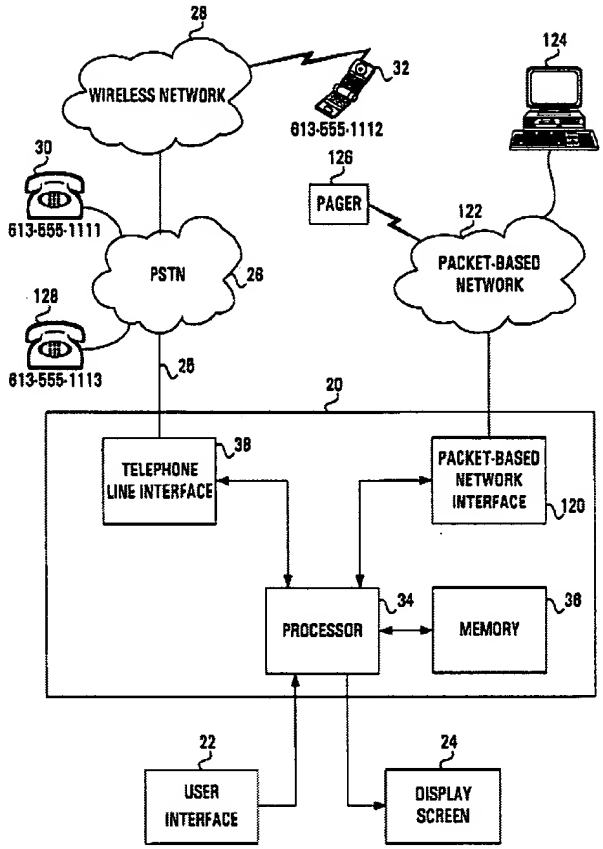

FIG. 6

REMINDER PREFERENCES

140	142	PRIORITY ORDER NORMAL 144	PRIORITY ORDER WEEKEND 146	ATTEMPTS 148	DELAY (MIN) 149
DISPLAY SCREEN	N/A	1			
EMAIL	ABC@XXXXX.COM	4	3		
PAGER (EMAIL ADDRESS)	XYZ@XXXXX.COM	4			
WORK TELEPHONE	613-555-1111	3		3	5
WIRELESS TELEPHONE	613-5551112	2	1	2	10
HOME TELEPHONE	613-555-1113		2	2	1
FACSIMILE	613-555-1114	4			
PAGER (DIRECTORY NUMBER)	613-555-1116		3		

CREATE NEW SELECTION OPTION 152
CREATE NEW PRIORITY ORDER 150

FIG. 7

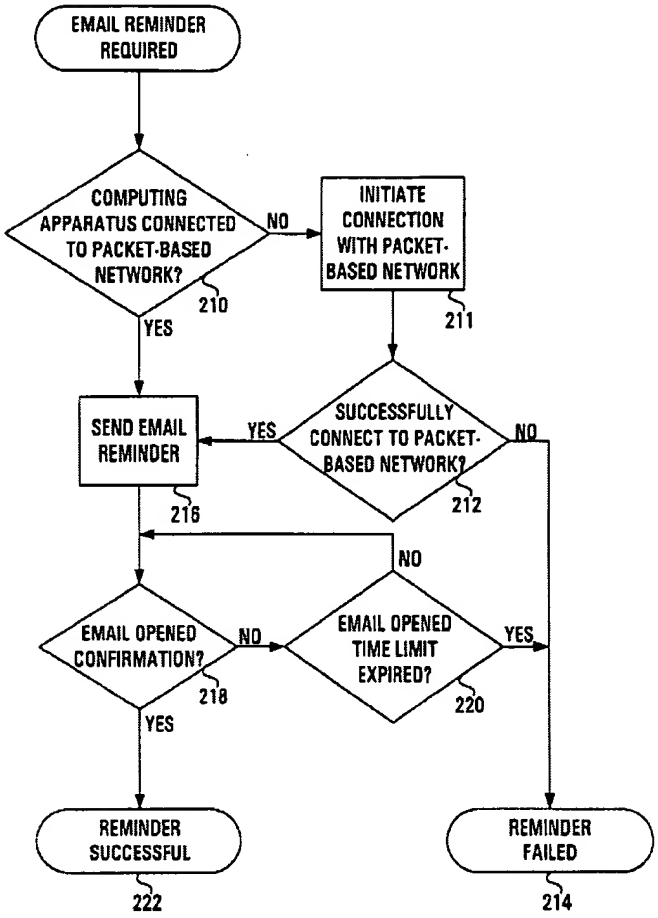

FIG. 9

Loucks does not expressly teach utilizing checklist templates or storing records (messages, even schedule information, etc.) in a database as claimed

"The basics of follow through" teaches utilizing checklist templates (outlines, checklists), their associated reminders (tickler files) and master schedule calendars, in an analogous art of event scheduling/management, for the purposes of assisting users in successfully "following through" (i.e. completing) a plurality of time dependent/driven events (tasks, activities, etc.; e.g. legal case management; Abstract; Paragraphs 3-8).

"The basics of follow through" further teaches using the checklist information (e.g. name of the checklist, template, type of event, etc.) to retrieve the corresponding checklist template (form) from the plurality of checklist templates (working folders/files; Paragraph 8).

More generally "The basics of follow through" teaches an old and very well known approach/method for following through on task/activities/scheduled events (i.e. time/schedule management) comprising several key elements/steps including but not limited to: setting dues dates/deadlines for each task, utilizing outlines (checklist templates) to organize tasks by listing and classifying the steps necessary to complete the task (schedule event), utilizing reminders/ticklers, creating master schedules utilizing a calendar format and using checklists for scheduled events (Abstract; Paragraphs 3-8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by Loucks with its ability to create a plurality of schedule event reminders would have benefited from utilizing checklist templates (checklists, outlines, list of activities/tasks, etc.) in view of the teachings of "The basics of follow through"; the resultant system assisting users in successfully following through/managing date driven schedule events (i.e. time management; "The basics of follow through": Paragraphs 1, 5-6).

While "The basics of follow through" teaches storing the plurality of checklist templates (checklists, outlines), ticklers and master schedules on a computer (Paragraphs 10, 12) "The basics of follow through" does not expressly teach storing information in a database as claimed.

Official notice that storing information in a database is an old and well-known mechanism for efficiently storing and/or accessing information in systems.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method, with its utilization of checklist templates to create a plurality of schedule event reminders as taught by the combination of Loucks and "The basics of follow through" would have benefited from storing a plurality of information including but not limited to checklists/checklist templates in a database in view of the teachings of official notice.

Regarding Claims 24-25 Loucks teaches a schedule event system and method wherein the first reminder message is different from the second reminder message (e.g. several message formats such as text, audio, email, etc. and destinations are used to create a plurality of different reminders as the system progressive attempts to successfully remind/reach the user; Column 11, Lines 1-55; Column 12, Lines 1-25; Figures 4, 7, 9).

7. Claims 3-11 and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loucks, Vaughn, U.S. Patent No. 6,760,412 in view of "The basics of follow through" (1996) as applied to claims 1, 12 and 24-25 above and further in view of Sony Electronics, Inc., WO 01/59574.

Regarding Claims 3 and 14 Loucks teaches a schedule event reminder system and method wherein

- the system/method creates and sends a plurality of combined records (reminder messages) each of which is created from/comprises schedule event information, reminder message, sending time (absolute), destination address (email address, phone/fax number, etc.; Column 3, Lines 18-34; Column 7, Lines 30-64; Figures 3A, 7); and

- increments/counts and stores the number of times a reminder is attempted/sent (Column 8, Lines 45-50; Column 9, Lines 1-8).

Loucks does not teach the utilization of checklist templates, as discussed above, including advertisements (advertisement IDs) in the schedule event reminders or subsequently counting the number of times an advertisement is sent as claimed.

"The basics of follow through" teaches utilizing checklist templates (outlines, checklists), their associated reminders (tickler files) and master schedule calendars, in an analogous art of event scheduling/management, for the purposes of assisting users

in successfully "following through" (i.e. completing) a plurality of time dependent/driven events (tasks, activities, etc.; e.g. legal case management; Abstract; Paragraphs 3-8).

"The basics of follow through" further teaches using the checklist information (e.g. name of the checklist, template, type of event, etc.) to retrieve the corresponding checklist template (form) from the plurality of checklist templates (working folders/files; Paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by Loucks with its ability to create a plurality of schedule event reminders would have benefited from utilizing checklist templates (checklists, outlines, list of activities/tasks, etc.) in view of the teachings of "The basics of follow through"; the resultant system assisting users in successfully following through/managing date driven schedule events (i.e. time management; "The basics of follow through": Paragraphs 1, 5-6).

While "The basics of follow through" teaches checklist templates (outlines, checklists, etc.) are associated with specific tasks/events (projects, working files/folders, etc.) wherein the checklist templates are implicitly uniquely identifiable "The basics of follow through" does not expressly teach utilizing checklist IDs as claimed.

Official notice is taken that utilizing IDs to uniquely identify items such as forms, checklists, templates, projects of the like is an old and well known for providing a mechanism for efficiently organizing, accessing and/or storing such information.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method with its utilization of a plurality of unique checklist templates to create a plurality of schedule event reminders as taught by the combination of Loucks and "The basics of follow through" would have benefited from identifying the plurality of checklist templates utilizing checklist IDs in view of the teachings of official notice.

Sony teaches creating and sending a combined record comprising an advertisement (advertisement ID), reminder message, sending time (absolute), destination address (email address, phone/fax number, etc.; Paragraphs 1-2, Page 2; Claims 12, 39) as well as charging advertisers each time the schedule event reminders containing the advertisements are sent in an analogous art of scheduling/calendaring for the well known purpose of generating revenues (Paragraphs 1-2, Page 2; Claims 12, 39).

More generally Sony teaches an Internet based event schedule reminder system and method wherein users enter and/or the system determines key dates (events; e.g. anniversaries, holidays, transactions), creates/combines reminder messages based on schedule event information, date/time, keywords, advertisements and the like and then

sends, one or more, combined reminder messages via email at one or more predetermined times/schedules prior to or upon the arrival of the key date (Abstract; Last Paragraph, Page 1; Paragraphs 1-2, Page 2; Paragraphs 1-2, Page 6; Paragraph 2, Page 7; Figures 2A-2B; Claims 1, 12, 18-19, 25, 39).

Sony further teaches that the schedule event reminder system and method is Internet based/has a client/server and/or multi-tier architecture comprising at least a user terminal, a server and a communication network/connection (Last Paragraph Page 3; Paragraphs 1-3, Page 4; Figures 1A-1C) and that the system/method creates and sends schedule email reminders via email (Last Paragraph, Page 1; Paragraphs 1-2, Page 2; Figures 2A-2B, Claims 18-19).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art that the schedule event reminder system and method, with its utilization of checklist templates and ticklers/event reminders, as taught by the combination of Loucks and "The basics of follow through" would have benefited from including (combining, merging, appending, etc.) advertisements in the schedule event reminders based on such information as the content and/or context of the schedule event in view of the teachings of Sony; the resultant system generating revenues (Sony: Paragraphs 1-2, Page 2; Claims 12, 39).

Sony does not teach counting sending frequency of advertisements as claimed.

Official notice is taken that counting and storing the sending frequency as well as other statistics (impressions, click-through, etc.) related to the distribution and/or viewing of advertisements is an old and very well known advertising measurement and/or management mechanism used for such things as accurately billing/charging clients for the advertisements and/or determining advertising rates.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule reminder system and method, with its ability to create a plurality of schedule event reminders utilizing checklist templates and send schedule event reminders containing advertisements as taught by the combination of Loucks, "The basics of follow through" and Sony would have benefited from incrementing (counting) and storing the number of times each advertisement is sent/included in the reminder messages (sending frequency, combined records) in view of the teachings of official notice; the resultant system/method enabling users to accurately billing/charging clients for the advertisements and/or determining advertising rates.

Regarding Claims 4 and 15 Loucks does not expressly teach providing/sending advertisements as part of the schedule event reminders as claimed.

Sony teaches appending context and/or content relevant/sensitive advertisements in schedule event reminders, in an analogous art of calendaring, for the

purposes of generating revenues (Paragraphs 1-2, Page 6; Paragraph 2, Page 7; Claims 12, 39).

More specifically Sony teaches that the schedule event reminder system and method further comprises:

- relating/mapping/associating keywords and advertisements (advertisement IDs; Paragraph 2, Page 7; Claims 12, 39); and

- inserting (including, merging, combining, appending, etc.) into the reminder messages advertisements based on the keywords contained in the schedule event (combined record; Paragraph 2, Page 7; Claims 12, 39); and

- sending a plurality of reminder messages to a destination address containing the appended advertisement upon the arrival or passage of the sending time (absolute; Paragraphs 1-2, Page 6; Paragraph 2, Page 7; Claims 12, 39).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by the combination of Loucks and "The basics of follow through" would have benefited from inserting advertisements into schedule event reminder messages based at least in part on an relationship (association, mapping) between keywords (i.e. content/context) and advertisements as taught by Sony; the resultant system generating revenues (Sony: Claim 39).

While Sony teaches inserting advertisements in order to create custom schedule event reminders based on at least in part schedule event keywords Sony does expressly teach storing the relationships between keywords and advertisements in a table as claimed.

Official notice is taken that associating advertisements (content, advertisement IDs, etc.) with keywords (context) as well as storing those relationships (associations, links, mappings, etc.) in tables (e.g. lookup/association tables, database) is old and well known mechanism for providing targeted/personalized content (advertisements, email, web pages, etc.)

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method, with its ability to create a plurality of schedule events utilizing checklist templates and sending a plurality of schedule event reminders containing context/content relevant advertisements, as taught by the combination of Loucks, "The basics of follow through" and Sony would have benefited from storing those relationships/associations/mappings between keywords and advertisements in a database in view of the teachings of official notice.

Regarding Claim 5 Loucks does not expressly teach that the schedule event reminder system and method utilizing checklist templates as discussed above or

subsequently storing those checklist templates and associated character strings in a database as claimed.

"The basics of follow through" teaches utilizing checklist templates (outlines, checklists), their associated reminders (tickler files) and master schedule calendars, in an analogous art of event scheduling/management, for the purposes of assisting users in successfully "following through" (i.e. completing) a plurality of time dependent/driven events (tasks, activities, etc.; e.g. legal case management; Abstract; Paragraphs 3-8).

"The basics of follow through" further teaches using the checklist information (e.g. name of the checklist, template, type of event, etc.) to retrieve the corresponding checklist template (form) from the plurality of checklist templates (working folders/files; Paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by Loucks with its ability to create a plurality of schedule event reminders would have benefited from utilizing checklist templates (checklists, outlines, list of activities/tasks, etc.) in view of the teachings of "The basics of follow through"; the resultant system assisting users in successfully following through/managing date driven schedule events (i.e. time management; "The basics of follow through": Paragraphs 1, 5-6).

While "The basics of follow through" teaches that the checklists/outlines are associated with specific tasks "The basics of follow through" does not expressly teach associating (relating, mapping, etc.) checklist IDs (outlines, checklists, etc.) with keywords or subsequently storing those relationships in a database.

Official notice is taken that choosing (selecting, picking, etc.) a checklist/template (form, etc.) based on the description of the type of template and/or schedule event is old and well known.

For example someone planning a wedding would select and use checklist templates (e.g. wedding planning guides, sites, books, software, etc.) when planning a wedding.

Further storing (capturing) such mappings/relationships between checklist templates and keywords/descriptions in a spreadsheet, table or other similar data structure is old and well-known way of organizing information.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by the combination of Loucks and "The basics of follow through" would have benefited from mapping/associating (linking, relating, etc.) checklists and keywords in view of the teachings of official notice.

Regarding Claims 6 and 16 Loucks does not expressly displaying the reminder messages (combined records) in a calendar format.

"The basics of follow through" teaches displaying the plurality of schedule event reminders in a calendar format, in an analogous art of scheduling, for the purposes of identifying when new jobs (events) might be possible to schedule (Paragraph 6).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by Loucks would have benefited from displaying/providing the one or more schedule event reminders utilizing a calendar format in view of the teachings of "The basics of follow through"; the resultant system enabling users to identify when new jobs (events) might be possible to schedule ("The basics of follow through": Paragraph 6).

Regarding Claim 7 Loucks teaches that the schedule event reminder system and method has a client/server architecture (Internet) wherein (Column 15, Lines 25-58; Figure 6):

- users enter schedule event, destination address and a plurality of other related information via a user terminal (computer);

- providing reminder message registration (creation) and sending subsystems (components, modules, etc.) in a server (system, computer, etc.); and

- the user terminal and the server are connected via a communication network.

Loucks does not expressly teach the utilization of checklist/checklist templates as discussed above.

"The basics of follow through" teaches utilizing checklist templates (outlines, checklists), their associated reminders (tickler files) and master schedule calendars, in an analogous art of event scheduling/management, for the purposes of assisting users in successfully "following through" (i.e. completing) a plurality of time dependent/driven events (tasks, activities, etc.; e.g. legal case management; Abstract; Paragraphs 3-8).

"The basics of follow through" further teaches using the checklist information (e.g. name of the checklist, template, type of event, etc.) to retrieve the corresponding checklist template (form) from the plurality of checklist templates (working folders/files; Paragraph 8).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention that the schedule event reminder system and method as taught by Loucks with its ability to create a plurality of schedule event reminders would have benefited from utilizing checklist templates (checklists, outlines, list of activities/tasks, etc.) in view of the teachings of "The basics of follow through"; the resultant system assisting users in successfully following through/managing date driven schedule events (i.e. time management; "The basics of follow through": Paragraphs 1, 5-6).

Regarding Claims 8 and 17 Loucks teaches a schedule event reminder system and method wherein the reminder message is sent via telephone or facsimile (Column 11, Lines 1-30; Column 12, Lines 1-15; Figures 6-7).

Regarding Claims 9 and 18 Loucks teaches a schedule event reminder system and method wherein the reminder message is sent via email (Column 11, Lines 1-30; Column 12, Lines 1-15; Figures 6-7).

Regarding Claims 10 and 19 Loucks teaches a schedule event reminder system and method wherein the system is connected to at least one of a wireless and a wired destination (Column 2, Lines 1-7; Column 11, Lines 1-10; Figures 6-7).

Regarding Claims 11 and 20 Loucks teaches a schedule reminder system and method wherein the system/method sends character information (e.g. reminder message) at a given time (delay between attempts, remind time, remind time parameter; Column 3, Lines 7-11 and 19-34; Column 7, Lines 50-64; Column 9, Lines 1-11; Column 11, Lines 37-60; Figure 3A).

Further regarding Claims 11 and 20, the apparatus as claimed is merely configured to send character information however the system does not actually send the character information. For the purposes of examination examiner assumes the applicant

will amend the claim to recite that the apparatus actually sends the character information.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Svast, Geno, U.S. Patent No. 5,199,009, teaches an schedule reminder apparatus wherein schedule event reminders are created, stored, displayed (calendar format) and sent/provided to users regarding future schedule events.

- Dahlen, John, U.S. Patent No. 5,870,454, teaches a system and method for converting/transforming voice messages into any of a plurality of media formats including but not limited to email, fax, phone or the like.

- Eaton et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,920,576, teaches a schedule event reminder system and method wherein multiple reminders are sent at predetermined/calculated intervals, via email, for the same event.

- Li et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,182,041, teach a system and method for translating/transforming/converting text based reminders into any of a plurality of other formats such as email, phone, fax or the like.

- Barnett et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,369,840, teach an online calendaring system and method wherein schedule event information is entered, stored and displayed via calendar format. Barnett et al. further teach that the online calendaring system and method sends schedule event reminders via email (event tracker) wherein the content of the email is based on the type of scheduled event (e.g. link to buy birthdays cards in a birthday reminder) and that the system/method generates advertising revenue.

- Strick et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,732,103, teach an Internet based system and method for "managing the logistics associated with an event" wherein schedule information is entered, stored and displayed/provided. Strick et al. further teach that the event logistics system and method sends event invitations, re-invitations (i.e. multiple reminders for the same event) and one or more event reminders for the same event.

- Godfrey et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,941,349, teach a system and method for sending/providing event schedule email reminders to mobile devices.

- Geary, Stuart, WO 01/50361, teaches an online schedule reminder system and method wherein schedule event information, due date and actions related to the event are to be taken are entered and stored in a database; the system subsequently sends email reminders at a plurality of times to each user for which a schedule event (task) falls within a predetermined period of time.

- Bobhin, Craig, A new methodology for PIMs (1995) teaches the old and very well known user and commercial availability of personal information managers (PIMs) wherein such systems typically provide email, calendaring (displaying events in calendar format), file management and contact management. Bobhin further teaches that one such system/method, CrossTies, enables users to create schedule events (tasks, activities, etc.) utilizing a plurality templates and that the system sends event reminders to users.

- Gillen, Sharon, E-mails keep your life of track (2000) teaches an Internet based schedule reminder system and method that provides a "personal calendar with an unlimited number of reminder items" wherein schedule event reminders are sent via email to users based on entered/stored schedule event information. Gillen further teaches that the system/method (anyreminder.com) generates revenues via advertisements.

- India: Rediff rings wedding bells (2000) teaches the public use/availability of an Internet-based schedule event planning system and method wherein users are provided with checklist templates, calendar and email reminders that enable users to "organize

and remember the various events and activities" related to a schedule event (e.g. wedding).

- Anything Internet Corp. Launches Business Management Site (2000) teaches an online schedule event planner wherein users complete checklist templates (outlines) defining upcoming projects, events, client follow-ups or the like. More specifically the article teaches that the schedule event system and method "takes participants through a step-by-step planning process, including follow-up reminders at certain milestones to keep the business plan and its individual goals on track."

- TechLab's InterPlanner.com Subsidiary Reports Plan to Launch Member-Based Direct e-Marketing Program (2000) teaches an Internet based calendaring/event scheduling system and method wherein email reminders are sent regarding upcoming/current schedule events. The article further teaches that the schedule event reminder system/method (Interplanner.com) sells "advertisement headers and/or footers to e-marketers that will be displayed on all daily appointment and task email reminders."

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott L. Jarrett whose telephone number is (571) 272-7033. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hafiz Tariq can be reached on (571) 272-6729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SJ
11/30/2005

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